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As a general thing, the most respectable people both in and out of the church, as well as the Presbyterian ministry, are opposed to such measures; but we *almost hazard our reputation, if not our persons, to take sides against them.* I have distinctly told my church my views concerning the whole affair in the Canadas, and of the anti-gospel spirit that prompts to a bloody revolution. I am desirous of availing myself of the arguments, as well as the principles of the advocates of the A. P. Society, and therefore wish you to send me such documents as will aid me in taking an intelligent stand against the present error, as well as to make an abiding impression favorable to the cause of peace.

REMARKS.

1. This account we take to be a pretty fair index of the state of feeling along the whole length of the Canada line. We have received from other sources, similar, occasionally still stronger statements; and we think it more than probable that the *churches* there have pretty generally lent their countenance, if not their direct influence and services to the Canadian rebellion. Some of its leaders and victims in *Upper Canada* were prominent members of evangelical churches; and to a fearful extent must the Christian community on each side of the line be held responsible for its crimes and its woes.

2. Here we see *whence* and *why* war comes. It springs not merely from bad passions, but from the want of right principles to restrain them, and from the prevalence of wrong principles adapted to fan them into a flame. Even Christians along the line, hold to the right of fighting for a better government; and this principle, taught by our own Revolution, has kindled their war-passions into a blaze that is even now smothered only by despair, or the scorn of distant communities. Had *their* feelings pervaded our whole country and England too, we should long ago have been deep in blood.

3. We may, also, learn *how to prevent war.* We must disseminate, *in a time of peace*, right principles, and let them spread their roots deep and wide in the community to hold the war-spirit in check, and thus obviate occasions for conflict. Would you prevent drunkenness by arguing with the rum-drinker in the midst of his cups? No; you must take him when sober. And in no other way can we cure the war-mania. When the fit is on, nothing but blood will slake its infernal thirst. The principles of peace ought to have been diffused along our northern frontier years ago, if we would have prevented the war-fever there, and the consequent deeds of violence and blood. We must *begin* with the *church*, and set its ministers and members right, as agents in reforming men of the world.

4. Still we doubt whether the great body of Christians in our country have any better principles than our brethren along the Canada line. Their views of war are generally the same; and the same temptation would probably have made them act as badly. They *all* need alike to be plied with the facts, and arguments, and heaven-descended influences of our cause.

5. Mark, also, the economy of this cause. The troubles in Canada have in one way or another cost our own government, and our citizens along the line, some millions of dollars, besides the blood and treasure sacrificed in the provinces; but one or two thousand dollars judiciously expended every year in diffusing, for ten years past, the principles and influences of peace there, would doubtless have prevented all these evils.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our limits compel us to omit nearly half of the excellent letter from London, and to give barely a synopsis of the communications from our agents.

From Rev. N. M. HARRY, Foreign Secretary of the London Peace Society to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Peace Society.

HACKNEY ROAD, LONDON, NOV. 9, 1838.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, I have been requested by the Committee of the Peace Society to answer your kind letter of Sept. 12, 1838, on a Congress of Nations. Our attention is beginning to be directed more in earnest to this subject; and I hope we shall soon see our way clear to make some grand movement in this most important matter.

We were very happy in receiving your interesting letter; and we most sincerely and heartily congratulate you on the steps you have taken, and on the very encouraging success with which they have been attended. It appears to me that unquestionably you are

far before us with this great and philanthropic question. Our habits, as a nation, have been warlike for ages. Our country is but a mere speck on the surface of the globe compared with your vast and unknown territories. Our foreign possessions are numerous, found in every quarter of the earth, and exposed to encroachments and invasions of other powers. This renders it necessary, in the opinion of our government, whatever its politics may be, to keep up an armed force by sea and land to protect these colonies. So difficult is it to persuade any men, especially men in power, under these circumstances, to throw themselves on the principles of faith. Besides these things, there are many other considerations which at present operate most powerfully with us to keep up the old notion of the bravery and honor of a soldier's life. Commissions are bought in the army and navy. Both are considered as honorable situations for the sons of gentlemen and noblemen, and likewise for professional men in the practice of physic, yes, and the sacred office of the *ministry* too. Then we have our dock-yards, places where thousands of men are employed, many officers with handsome incomes, and doctors and chaplains for them. In consequence of all this, we must be content to follow you, though we are persuaded that for some time at least, it must be "*non passibus aequis.*"

In a tour I took the last summer, on behalf of our Bible Society, I was delighted in meeting so many ministers who went all lengths with me in the peace question. I have every reason to believe it is making way, and that the publications of our society have been under God of great service in effecting a change in the minds of many. We want to see ministers of religion taking up the question, and making it often the subject of their preaching. Then would the aspect of things soon change. * * *

Extracts from Mr. Lord's Letter.

ALBANY, N. Y., FEBRUARY 8, 1839.

MY DEAR SIR, I deferred writing you until I could ascertain something of my prospects in exciting interest in our cause in these parts. I have now to assure you that I have been more successful than I had dared to anticipate. I have even obtained more money than in any place I have ever been, except the wealthy town of Worcester.

I came to Troy three weeks ago, and first preached in two of the neighboring towns, Lansingburg and Waterford. The ministers took me by the hand and afforded me all reasonable facilities. The greater part of the church-going people of these villages attended my lectures. I addressed the lyceum of Waterford on the subject of a Congress of Nations. They seemed interested, and expressed great respect for the cause; but the people would not give. The subject was new, and they pretended they wanted a longer time to consider. So it was in the Vermont villages which I have visited since I wrote last. They turned out to hear me, and the ministers told me that I did good,—that I had made a favorable impression; but I saw little of the good in a pecuniary sense. An agricultural community, though the first to listen respectfully to a new subject, especially if it is of the moral cast, are the last to contribute for the means of enlightening the popular mind. Since leaving Middlebury and vicinity, until I arrived at Troy, all through the southern part of Vermont, I got but a mere trifle; I labored hard, put my soul into the business, and yet few would give. People seemed to think that our cause did not *need* money!—that, because some objects were of *more* importance, therefore those objects claimed *all* their aid.

On coming to Troy, a special providence afforded me the privilege of addressing the Young Men's Association, on the subject of a Congress of Nations. This is a body of the young men in the city, whose meetings are held in an elegant and spacious room, to which all the character and fashion resort to hear lectures twice a week, as at our lyceums. The house happened to be full, and the subject went off so well, that all the ministers opened their churches to me. I preached on the following Sunday for Dr. Snodgrass and Mr. Hopkins, and in the evening went into Dr. Beman's church, one of the largest and most elegant I ever saw; and it was filled to overflowing. Not a seat extra could be found in the lower part; the galleries too were well filled. To such an audience who could not speak? And what will not be well received by a *crowd*, when there is a spark of enthusiasm, and a noble subject is presented?

I went round next day, and they gave me a very respectable and generous sum. It would not be generous for a New England city of the same size, where peace has been preached for years. But the subject never was presented before in the place, but once, and that years ago, to a feeble auditory. It was, I may say, *seed*. A man cannot reap and sow the same day.

I then went to Albany. After the Trojans had heard the subject so respectfully, the people of Albany readily gave me a hearing. Yesterday I preached in one of the principal churches, and gave a peace lecture in Dr. Sprague's church in the evening. There was a highly respectable audience. This evening, I lecture before the Young Men's Association on a Congress of Nations. And really it is quite a privilege, as the members of the Assembly now in session generally attend. It is the central spot of political influence.

I have also made arrangements to lecture to the Young Men's Association in Utica, week after next. As I know all the ministers there, and as the place has much sympathy for popular movements, I shall be disappointed if I do not do something.

Perhaps I have not been definite enough about my tour through Vermont. But it may suffice now to say that I lectured to the two colleges, addressed the General Association, the State Peace Society at Middlebury and Montpelier, the Legislature two Sabbaths, and preached in every important town in the State except Woodstock. I have uniformly been heard with attention and respect. * * *

Mr. Ladd's Tour.

Our readers are apprized of Mr. Ladd's recent excursion. We have received from him, since the date of our last notices respecting his movements, three letters which we should be glad to publish entire, but have not space even for a full analysis of their contents.

Visit to Washington.—Mr. Ladd, while in Washington, had interviews with several members of Congress, with some heads of departments, and with the President, on the subject of a Congress of Nations. Mr. Fletcher, the representative from Boston, had already presented the memorial of our Society, and stated, according to the National Intelligencer, "that it was drawn up with much ability, and contained important views of the subject; and he moved that it be referred"—as it was—"to the Committee on Foreign relations." Mr. Ladd did not expect, as the result proves to be the fact, that any action would be had on the subject at the session which has just closed; but he states that an ample number of petitions, with numerous and respectable signatures, were presented; and we have incidentally learned, that such petitions continued to come in till near the close of the session. Mr. Ladd, introduced to the President by Secretary Woodbury, had half an hour's conversation with him on this subject, and found him conservative, yet favorable, and doubtless willing to come along as fast as the people do. He said, among other valuable hints, that it would be unwise for our government to call on the cabinets of Europe before they were sufficiently enlightened on the subject to receive the proposal with favor; and he highly approved of our plan of publishing the prize essays, and circulating them among the princes and statesmen of both hemispheres.

Visit to places in Pennsylvania.—From Washington Mr. Ladd returned to Philadelphia, where he addressed in succession the Presbyterian and Baptist ministers of that city, and received an invitation to preach in their pulpits. They all showed more or less favor to our cause; but the Baptist ministers went so far as to pass a vote of thanks, and some "resolved favorable to the full views of our subject." Thence Mr. Ladd went to Carlisle, stopping on the way at Lancaster and Harrisburg, where he found a favorable disposition. "Some of the ministers were prepared to go the whole figure, but doubted the expediency of any church action." At Carlisle he had access to the flourishing Methodist hall; and to the people at large through the churches, and what we should here call the lyceum, "which is generally frequented by all orders and sects." A good impression; and about sixty students subsequently applied for peace publications to read and circulate. On his return, Mr. L. delivered in Harrisburg two lectures, and held one public discussion, at which the ex-governor was present, and in which some members of the legislature took part. He likewise visited Wilmington, Del., with good success; and after some further labors in Philadelphia and vicinity, he returned to New York, where our last advices left him at work for our cause.

It is very obvious, that the way is well prepared through the land for successful efforts in this cause. "I have found," says Mr. L., "pulpits more open, and the purses more closed, than I ever did before." "The hard times" have affected us as much as others; and *"we must for the present at least, look to New England for the greater part of our pecuniary support."* We cannot sustain such a cause with so slender an income. It is vain to expect it; it is wrong to ask it; and will our friends let us attempt it?

Prize Essays on a Congress of Nations.—We find in every number of the London Herald of Peace acknowledgments of subscriptions for these essays; and we are happy to learn that the London Peace Society have concluded to take two hundred and fifty copies for their own use. We hope this noble example will be extensively imitated in this country; and we earnestly solicit our friends to forward their subscriptions *without delay*. We have received several very generous subscriptions; but we need a much larger number of subscribers before the work can be put to press without risk. For terms see our last number.

The time has not come for comment on the war-movements of Maine. We cannot moralize to much better purpose in a hurricane than we could sow grain upon a field over which a torrent was sweeping. Our aim is not to meet political emergencies, but to disseminate Christian principles that shall obviate them.

Receipts from February 15 to March 15.

Philadelphia, Catharine Morris,.....	\$2,00	Dr. Peck,.....	2,00
Anna Frost,.....	2,00	Mr. Doolittle,.....	2,00
Alexander Henry,.....	10,00	Mrs. Englesby,.....	2,00
John B. Striker,.....	5,00	Others,.....	2,00
For Advocates, &c.,.....	22,20	Charlotte, Vt., Several individuals,...	5,50
Wilmington, Del., Rev. E. W. Gilbert,	5,00	Hinesburg, Vt., do.	2,50
Germantown, Pa., Rev. Dr. Neil,	5,00	Benson, Vt., do.	5,00
Manchester, Mass., Ebenezer Tappan,	2,00	Orwell, Vt., T. D. Hammond,.....	5,00
Others,	4,00	J. Chittenden,.....	3,00
Leyden, N. Y., Reuel Kimball,.....	2,00	Others,.....	5,50
Burlington, Vt.,* to constitute Rev.		St. Albans, Vt., Hon. Mr. Swift,....	5,00
Mr. INGERSOLL, life-member,.....		Others,.....	7,00
Dr. Pomeroy,.....	5,00	Jericho, Vt., Sundry individuals,....	9,50
Hon. Heman Allen,.....	5,00	Williston, Vt., Emory Hills,.....	2,00
J. Bradley,.....	3,00	H. Nichols,	1,00
Judge Foot,.....	2,00		
			\$133,20

* The receipts which follow, have been delayed till now in consequence of the first report of them having been lost.